

LABOR CLARION

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A. F. L. Convention News Notes

The sixty-third annual convention of the American Federation, held in Boston, adjourned at 6:25 p.m. Thursday of last week.

New Orleans was named as the meeting place of the Federation next year.

Green's Reply to Legion Commander

Press stories and reports from delegates who have returned home or written to friends reveal that one of the outstanding events of the sessions was the vigorous and challenging reply which President William Green made to the convention address and the unfair criticism of labor delivered by Warren Atherton of Stockton, California, the new commander of the American Legion. Green's reply, which was summarized in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION, was of course extemporaneous and made immediately following Atherton's address, but it is the unanimous opinion the A.F.L. chief executive had hardly ever been known to be more masterful, earnest or emphatic in his declarations or to have received more enthusiastic agreeing response from those who heard him.

Incumbent Officials Re-elected

All of the incumbent officers were re-elected on the closing day, and are as follows: President, William Green; secretary-treasurer, George Many; and the thirteen vice-presidents in the seigniority order here named: William Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Mathew Woll, Photo-Engravers; Joseph N. Weber, Musicians; G. M. Bugnizet, Electricians; George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks; Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; W. D. Mahon, Street and Electric Railway Employees; Felix H. Knight, Railway Carmen; Edward Flore, Culinary and Hotel Workers and Bartenders; Harvey W. Brown, Machinists; W. C. Birthright, Barbers; W. C. Doherty, Letter Carriers.

Californians on Committees

Californians noted as having been appointed to serve on convention committees were: Hugo Ernst, resolutions committee; J. W. Buzzell, organization; Anne Peterson, W. G. Desepte, labels; Charles Hardy,

rules; J. W. Van Hook, local and federated bodies; Harry Lundeborg, education; C. J. Haggerty, state organization.

There were 119 resolutions introduced within the time limit specified in the Constitution. Several others were later presented and under the rule requiring unanimous consent were accepted for consideration.

Form Federal Unions

Among local unions in California holding federal charters and which presented credentials to the convention were: Cannery Workers, Sacramento (M. R. Elorduy, delegate); Cannery Workers, Stockton (Lloyd J. Hill); Cannery Workers, Southern Alameda County (Hal P. Angus); Cannery Workers, Santa Clara County (John J. Dunn); Cannery Workers, Northern Alameda County (Frank Martin Terra); Cannery Workers, Modesto (R. M. Tomson); Cannery Workers, Sunnyvale (Fred Less); Office Employees, Los Angeles (Mrs. Elma L. Goodwin); Office Employees No. 21320, San Francisco (A. J. Bock). It is not known, however, how many of these delegates were in attendance at the convention.

No Liaison with Russian Unions

A committee report adopted by the convention stated, in part: "The fundamental differences between the Federation and the government-controlled Russian unions are so glaring that no liaison between the two is now remotely possible."

M.R.-A. Drama Presented

Sixteen hundred were in the audience which saw a special presentation of the "The Forgotten Factor," a new three-act industrial drama given by the Moral Re-Armament group. Included in the audience were a number of international union officials, the fraternal delegates from Britain and Canada, and a large number of convention delegates. The drama is said to supply the vital link that is missing in the minds of so many people regarding the present war—the fact that a war is being fought of both ideas and arms.

(Continued on Page Two)

State Federation Directs Attention to Evils of "Incentive Wage" Plan

(From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor)

A resolution of great significance passed at the just concluded convention of the American Federation of Labor, was one opposing the so-called "work incentive" wage plans. This action comes at a very timely moment since the air has recently been stifling with such plans as a means to increase war output. For many years the wage earners of this country have called these plans by their right names: "speed-up," "stretch-out," and similar apt and accurate epithets.

Result of Experience

Such names have been attached by the wage earners in describing "incentive" wage plans as a result of their bitter experience with them. In the book written by such an authority as Robert Franklin Hoxie, "Scientific Management and Labor," he attributes to Frederick Taylor, one of the pioneers in launching the so-called "efficiency system," the remark that scientific management makes collective bargaining and trade unions a necessary protection to workers, since under scientific management all shop problems are settled by law and science. ("Scientific Management and Labor," page 64.)

It has long been established that one of the principal advantages of "incentive" methods is the competitive spirit which is engendered. This leads to bitter rivalries and jealousies, and creates a general atmosphere in tension. This happens also when group incentive plans are inaugurated, since it forces dissension, due to dissatisfaction with a particular worker's output.

Accomplish Contrary Purpose

These plans, which have been advocated by some apparently sincere people, claim as their justification that they will help to increase war output at this crucial stage. Results of analyses and the many surveys of such plans that have been conducted show that these plans do not accomplish the purpose for which it is claimed they are intended. On the contrary, due to newer methods of production, improved machinery and the like, employers have found that

(Continued on Page Two)

About the Market Street Railway and Its Predecessor

By HENRY S. FOLEY

THE present campaign being conducted by the Market Street Railway Company to "put over" Proposition No. 8 at the November election is being waged in the characteristically brazen manner the company has used in previous campaigns, with which most of the people of San Francisco are familiar.

For the benefit of new residents of the city, who have not become fully acquainted with the history of the Market Street Railway Company and its predecessor, the United Railroads, a brief outline of the methods used will be enlightening, and suffice to convince anyone not influenced by tainted money why they should vote "NO" on Proposition No. 8. The recital also will refresh memories of San Franciscans who were here when some of the incidents occurred.

When the City Was Prostrate

During the years 1906-1907—when the city was almost prostrate following the great fire, and in need of restoration of transportation facilities—the then United Railroads in order to get permission to change over on certain of its lines from cable operation to that of electric cars, bribed the San Francisco Board of Supervisors into granting the necessary legal authority. This is a matter of record, and shook the city to its very foundations in the various ramifications of the famous "graft" trials of that date, and which attracted nationwide attention.

Throughout the years the company has been able to get permits for bus operation, and to avoid the expense of repairing streets traversed by its lines, through insidious and dubious methods. It is estimated that over \$1,000,000 is the amount now necessary to repair and condition the portions of the streets occupied by the company's rails.

The company now has added a "patriotic" note to its solicitation for a favorable vote on Proposition No. 8—the good old red, white and blue is being used to wrap around the argument in favor of No. 8.

Appeal to Employees and Families

Also, an appeal has been sent out by the company, in the form of a mimeographed letter to its employees and their families asking that they not be influenced by any organization or person to oppose this "patriotic" war measure.

On October 6, 1943, the company's employees, through their union, voted unanimously to oppose Proposition No. 8. On October 9, 1943, the company addressed the above mentioned letter to its employees. The company has gotten away with this type of an appeal in years gone by, but that was before its employees became members of organized labor. Now, their union is supported 100% by all of organized labor in the union's fight to defeat this viscious type of legislation. Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 8!

San Francisco's War Chest Needs Your Pledge TODAY!

Federation Discussion on "Incentive Wage" Plan

(Continued from Page One)

time rates are far superior to piece rates, as far as production is concerned. Not only are there psychological elements involved which reduce the efficiency of the employees, but the methods of computing the pay are completely baffling to the workers, who are unable to understand them. Time and again it has been established that in spite of the greater production achieved by the wage earners, they have not received commensurate pay increases. Rates can be arbitrarily reduced without the employees themselves having any means of controlling them.

Subject to Great Abuse

The most ardent advocate of the incentive plan, one who is sincere, will not deny that it is subject to great abuse. When figures are compiled to show the miraculous production achieved by American labor in the war industries, it can be seen at a glance that no "incentive" plan is needed to spur the employees to even greater results.

Union-management co-operation is capable of accomplishing everything that is claimed for the incentive plan. In fact, this has been amply demonstrated in innumerable instances. The collective experience and interest of the employees, of labor and management, based on voluntary schemes to increase production and promote greater efficiency, is incomparably superior to any compulsory method which, over a period of time, will meet the stubborn resistance of the wage earners.

Exploit War Conditions

Labor has fought for a number of years against the "sweat shop," the "speed up," the "stretch-out," all of which are the result of these so-called "incentive" wage plans. That there are a number of people who are now seeking to exploit the war in order to impose schemes upon the employees which will result in lowering wages, can be accepted without question. It would be unwise for labor to give up the gains it has won after many bitter struggles against the "incentive" wages plans, and there can be no question, in view of the present results, that labor is more than eager

to maintain the high production levels it has established. As a matter of fact, American labor has out-produced the entire world, and incentive wage plans have not been the cause for this.

The California State Federation of Labor wholeheartedly indorses the position taken again by the American Federation of Labor in protecting the interests of the wage earners of this country against this policy, which can only do great harm and produce no good.

Position of War Labor Board

Fortunately, the National War Labor Board, in outlining its views on wage incentive plans, has stated that it will limit such proposed plans to voluntary submissions by employers and to joint submissions agreed to by employers and unions representing employees. Furthermore, incentive wage payment programs will not be ordered in dispute cases.

The attempt to resurrect this archaic, long-discredited system and impose it anew on the war workers of today is shocking to everyone who is working with all his heart and soul to win not only the war but the peace that is to follow. The American Federation of Labor's opposition to such a system is further proof of its sincere and responsible support of the war effort and its clear vision of the post-war world.

A.F.L. Convention Notes

(Continued from Page One)

The drama shows the battle for the right ideas—the moral standards of 100 per cent honesty, unselfishness and true justice—and is declared to illustrate these ideas in five gripping scenes set in an industrial town, and centered around two men and their families, the president of the union and the president of the company.

Aid to Italian Labor

An impressive event during the convention was when Matthew Woll, head of Labor's League for Human Rights, handed a \$10,000 check to Luigi Antonini, chairman of the Italian-American Labor Council, for the purpose of rehabilitating the free trade union movement in liberated Italy.

British Fraternal Delegates

The fraternal delegates to the convention from the British Trades Union Congress—Harry Harrison and William Bayliss—presented interesting reports to the convention on labor conditions in England and Russia. At the conclusion of their addresses, President Green served emphatic notice that the A.F.L. is eager to collaborate with British labor on war and peace aims, but will not sit down at the same table with representatives of Government-dominated labor movements. The outburst of applause which greeted this statement seemed to make clear that the convention would close the door to direct relations with Soviet labor. But Green emphasized that the A.F.L.

State Federation Council Postpones Naming Official

To the end of avoiding any hasty and unsatisfactory action in the choosing of a successor to Edward D. Vandeleur for the secretaryship of the California State Federation of Labor, the executive council of the Federation, meeting last Sunday, October 17, at the Clift hotel in San Francisco, voted to meet again at the same place on October 31, at which time a secretary-treasurer will be elected.

Honoring the memory of the departed official, the council adopted the following resolution, and upon the conclusion of its reading all present stood in silence with bowed heads:

"IN MEMORIAM

"Whereas, Death has taken from us a man whose immeasurable services to the labor movement in California can never be forgotten; and

"Whereas, Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, a pioneer in the labor movement of San Francisco and its early struggles consequent upon its growth, and later of the labor movement throughout the State of California, passed into the Great Beyond on October 7, 1943; and

"Whereas, During his lifetime and association with the American labor movement, Brother Vandeleur was a staunch supporter and advocate of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and throughout nearly three decades of single-minded devotion to those principles was ever an inspiration and a tower of strength to the labor movement in California; and

"Whereas, The passing of this outstanding brother is greatly mourned, not only by those whose good fortune it was to be associated with him in his labors, but by the entire membership of the labor movement, who have lost a great leader, a true friend, and an honest and sincere fellow worker; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That this meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor upon adjournment do so in solemn and sincere memory of Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, and that we, by a period of silence, pay our tribute to the service the departed has rendered to the labor movement, and the time, effort, wisdom, and activity he gave to it so generously; and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the bereaved family."

As provided for in the Constitution, the president of the Federation, C. J. Haggerty, has taken over the direction of the Federation until a secretary is elected. The one named to the vacant office by the executive council will serve the unexpired term of two years, which under the law will end next September.

stands for the extension of all possible war aid to Russia by America.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins ridiculed exaggerated press reports on strikes. She said the situation is remarkably good. The delegates got a laugh when she pointed out that in the past year she has seldom if ever been awakened in the early hours of the morning by frantic telephone reports on strike crises.

Only a few days of the official proceedings of the convention have thus far been received in San Francisco via mail. Elsewhere in this issue is given a summary of the debate on the application of the United Mine Workers for affiliation with the A.F.L.; also the convention's action on the resolution from the San Francisco Labor Council in reference to proposals for aiding in the control of venereal diseases.

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A.F.L. Convention Modifies Proposal of S. F. Council

At the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate Daniel P. Haggerty, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, introduced Resolution No. 3, pertaining to blood tests for new union members. This action, it will be recalled, was in pursuance of a resolution recently adopted by the Labor Council, and with instruction it be presented to the A.F.L. convention. The matter in general had originated from an action taken by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor.

As Adopted by Local Body

One of the "resolves" as adopted by the Labor Council provided that the American Federation of Labor "recommend to its affiliated unions that they require of their local unions a certification that each applicant for membership have a blood test before admission into the union, the result of such a test to be a matter of strictest confidence between the examining physician and the applicant and under no circumstances to be revealed to the union or to the employer and to have no bearing upon the applicant's admission into the union."

Two Additional Proposals

Two of the other "resolves" called upon the A.F.L. to bring to the attention of its affiliated unions that local public health departments are prepared to give blood tests to individuals with no charge; also asking that the assistance of the U. S. Health Service and the American Social Hygiene Association be secured in conducting an educational campaign among the entire A.F.L. membership. The proposal in its entirety had for its purpose the aiding of control of venereal diseases throughout the nation.

Compulsory Feature Opposed

At the A.F.L. convention the Labor Council resolution introduced by Delegate Haggerty was referred to the resolutions committee. The report of that committee to the convention, which was adopted unanimously, was as follows:

"Your committee is in full sympathy with the purpose of the resolution in calling for necessary examinations and blood tests. Your committee is also in full accord with the thought that workers, for their own individual welfare, should have blood and other tests made from time to time, but your committee cannot approve of the compulsory feature incorporated in the resolution, and for that reason offers as a substitute the following:

Amended "Resolve"

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor bring to the attention of the affiliated unions the fact that local public health departments are prepared to give blood and other tests without charge to the individual and that the members of organized labor are therefore encouraged to make proper use of these health protection and promoting facilities."

Rail Wage Proposal Unacceptable

President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said Wednesday he would not recommend acceptance of a 4-cent hourly pay increase approved last month by the President's emergency board for railroad operating employees.

Whitney made his announcement as he prepared to attend a meeting of Brotherhood general chairmen in Chicago today (Friday) and railroad workers indicated a nation-wide strike vote might be taken.



**SAN FRANCISCO
JOINT COUNCIL
OF
TEAMSTERS**

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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
2940 Sixteenth Street
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Room 303, Labor Temple

Honor William D. Mahon

A special issue of the *Motorman, Conductor, and Motor Coach Employee*, official organ of the Street Carmen's international organization, this month honors William D. Mahon, president of the organization for fifty years. President Roosevelt sent a letter of congratulation to the veteran official, which is reproduced on one page of the special edition, and there also are given congratulatory messages from a number of international labor officers, in addition to special articles and photographs relating to the career of the honored union pioneer. His many friends and acquaintances in the labor movement throughout the nation join in the tribute being paid his faithful service. Mahon also is a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Postpone International Convention

From the international headquarters of the Culinary and Bartenders' Union it is announced that 493 local unions participated in the recent referendum election on postponement of the organization's convention, and that a vote of 200,062 was registered in favor of the postponement and 1200 against.

The proposal as adopted provides that on the second Monday in April of the even year following termination of the war and after twelve months have elapsed between the termination of the war and the holding of a convention the general executive board of the international union shall send out a call for the holding of a convention and name the city in which the convention shall be held in accord with the instructions of the union's 1941 convention.

Montgomery Ward, now fighting the W.L.B., is charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresenting quality of merchandise in its non-union-printed catalog.

State's Report on Private Employment Agencies

Private employment agencies in California collected \$1,637,000 in fees in 1942, the highest annual amount on record, it is revealed in a report submitted by John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner, to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations. A total of 198,763 temporary and permanent placements were made in 1942 compared with 251,019 in the preceding year, the report shows.

The proportion of placements in domestic, hotel and restaurant, and miscellaneous fields decreased between 1941 and 1942, while the proportion accounted for by placements in the nursing and medical, commercial and technical fields increased.

Teachers paid the highest average fees for permanent placements in 1942, but the number of teachers placed by private employment agencies was relatively small. Among the fields in which the volume of placements made was large, highest average fees were collected for commercial placements (office, clerical, sales, etc.). In addition to fees received by general employment agencies, more than six million dollars in fees was collected by theatrical and motion picture agencies in 1942.

The number of fee-charging employment agencies in California decreased from 704 in 1941 to 566 in 1942, the smallest number since 1937, when 508 agencies were licensed.



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1943

Labor and the Peace Negotiations

It would be interesting to learn what many of the "higher-up" labor officials have in mind with their persistent demand for "a seat at the peace table." History shows that hundreds have been seated at peace tables whose relative positions were so far down the line that they were never reached before the soup course had been drained to the last drop.

Do these officials merely wish to have one or several of their names appear on the roster of the peace delegation which will represent the United States in the post-war negotiations and thus enable them to participate in swallow-tails and Woolworth jewelry at the numerous "functions" which are a part of the stage-setting for the conferences? Such glory is ephemeral, unworthy of the ambition of a labor representative, certainly not worth the money, and sought for only by "climbers," male and female.

Who can recall the names of men who represented the United States at the conference which wrote the peace treaty with Spain, following 1898? Aside from Wilson, Clemenceau, George and Orlando, who participated in the actual settlement and final signing of the Versailles treaty that "ended" World War I?

One is of course aware that the labor officials have great hopes and high ideals. But what are these latter, expressed in concrete form that the people from the river bottom lands can understand? There are hundreds of "peace plans"—some of them starry-eyed, some cock-eyed, some plain "orey-eyed." But actually, what are the plans of the labor officials?

A peace treaty, like a union wage scale, must get down to the facts of the case. The "Four Freedoms" as thus far expressed will be as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals when the behind-the-scenes diplomats—representatives of the international bankers, industrialists and land owners—get out their drawing boards and begin work on the blue-prints. Yea, they are already at it, but are not running any page ads. on the subject.

With all due respect, it may be said the Atlantic Charter, as most everyone knows, has no more binding force than would have been a declaration made under similar circumstances by William Green of the American Federation of Labor and Walter Citrine, of the British Trade Union Congress, or the Third Internationale.

What have the labor officials to propose about the boundaries of Bessarabia, the Indian caste system, the rubber and tin cartels, the future of nations' sea and air power, and the restoration of New Caledonia to a re-established French Empire? All of these, and many other subjects, involve the "future peace of the world." And are the labor officials prepared to say to Britain, Holland, Belgium "unloose your hold" on any spot in the world they now hold through might alone? We don't think so, and have an idea that a labor official would be declared presumptuous and told where

to head in if he made any such attempt in peace negotiations.

Unless they can give at least an inkling of some concrete proposal they have in mind for a peace conference to consider, and not mere generalities, it is difficult for many of us to get very much hopped-up over any demand for a seat for them at the peace table, any more than would be the demand of a group of Presbyterians, Rotarians or deserving Democrats.

But the main question is, are these labor officials prepared to "walk out," bringing along their marbles and fishpoles, the same as they would at a wage conference, in case they find themselves up against the old army game? Or would they sit supinely by until the affair was all over, and then yell "We wuz robbed"?

It is safe to say that when the war ends and the President names the peace delegation that there will be only one name which will carry the top billing. The one bearing the name will supervise the setting up of the tent, will ride the white horse at the head of the parade, sell tickets for the grandstand seats, have the lemonade concession in the animal tent, make the elephants kneel, and the lions jump through flaming hoops, in the center ring, and be the sole performer on the flying trapeze—and his name won't be William Green or Phillip Murray. And woe betide the one who attempts to do a little plain or fancy bareback riding in a distant ring for the entertainment of the four-bit ticketholders in the end seats.

Oh, there might be a sideshow along with the fat lady and the three headed calf prior to the main performance or a little Wild West riding for the suckers in the after-show while the tent is being torn down. These might include another and bigger International Labor Office, in the role of a glorified debating society, and all decorated with glittering slogans, mottoes, statistics and exhibits carrying any kind of "freedom" which fancy might dictate. How many know the workings and mode of procedure of the present I.L.O. and what it has accomplished—all of which latter cannot be disparaged. But who can tell about it?

Somehow or other, in the dead watches of the night, broken only by the half-hourly rattle of the Market Street Railway junkheaps on the "owl car" runs, one can't help but ponder whether the labor officials are yet sufficiently experienced to venture forth on any Don Quixote crusades. If the A.F.L. and C.I.O. cannot attain "organic unity," and if some of their local units are simply maintaining an armed truce and others making faces at one another when the teacher's back is turned, just who are we to run hither and yon with our pair of tweezers picking the motes out of other people's eyes? Maybe a little "isolationism" here wouldn't be amiss, at least temporarily while we are washing Johnny behind the ears and getting a clean apron on Dorothy as we note "company" coming up the road.

And about this international police force. Why hasn't the labor movement put such practice into vogue long ago when some of its affiliated unions have "threatened the economic peace" of the entire organization? For the simple reason, in the case of the A.F.L., it has no such authority, and that Samuel Gompers fought against it having such authority throughout his lifetime (except through voluntary acquiescence of contending parties). And none of its affiliates cared to grant it such authority. Is the nation prepared to grant any authority to an international police force, especially the kind that is now so indefinitely outlined?

But anyhow, the rattle of the Market Street "owls" causes one to get some strange ideas—and to express them, merely as an individual and not as representative of those of anyone else. However, we would like to see some of the blue-prints on peace, if any exist in the minds of labor officials. Also, we would like to see labor represented at the peace table, but not as the chandelier, cake stand or window dressing, nor up against a brace game. In the meantime, however, let's get on with winning the war.

Buy Union Label Merchandise from Union Clerks

State Federation Warning On One-Man-Car Proposal

In its current news bulletin, the California State Federation of Labor warns against the proposal being submitted to the voters of San Francisco in the coming election having for its purpose the operation of one-man street cars, and directs attention to the broader and highly important issues involved, as follows:

"Organized labor throughout the State faces a serious challenge in the efforts on the part of the Market Street Railway in San Francisco to inaugurate a "one-man" car service. Every past endeavor on the part of this company to put this dangerous plan over has been defeated by the voters of San Francisco. Exploiting what they consider to be a very favorable situation due to the manpower shortage caused by the war, the management of this company is making a final drive to put over a program that in ordinary times they would not have the ghost of a chance to win.

A Vital Consideration

"In addition to the many logical and irrefutable arguments that can be advanced against the "one-man" car system, it is important and timely to point out that if this plan goes over it will do the very opposite from what is claimed for it.

Every San Franciscan knows the deplorable equipment of the Market Street Railway. At the present time it is all that the two-man crews can do to keep the cars operating satisfactorily and still provide adequate protection to the passengers. It would be of no service to the war effort if the accidents were to increase—and there can be no question about the certainty that this will happen. Not only will lives be lost, but any tie-up on Market Street caused by inefficient operation will inevitably bring about delay in transporting thousands of war employees to and from work.

Large Number of New Employees

"Another element of importance is the fact that a great percentage of the employee's on the street cars of this company are new, and that most of these are women. At the present time it is all that two employees on each car can do to keep the cars running on schedule and safely. What will happen if these new employees are required to double up on these jobs in operating the same outworn and obsolete equipment is too fearful for the imagination to conceive.

"One of Many"

"This is one of many spurious and dangerous programs that are being advocated in the name of successful war prosecution and greater efficiency. If this plan is put over in the November election in San Francisco, then other unions in the transportation industry may face similar insidious proposals. This fight does not involve the Street Carmen's local in San Francisco alone. It is a fight that takes in the whole labor movement. It is up to all of the unions, therefore, to give the carmen all the support they can in telling the voters in San Francisco the true story of this obnoxious and dangerous plan."

HAVE YOU NOTICED IT?

It will probably come as a complete surprise to the housewife to learn that the "cost of living stopped going up and is coming down." Authority for the statement is Prentiss M. Brown, nominal head of the Office of Price Administration, who is said to spend most of his time in Michigan. In a recent radio broadcast launching a drive to induce housewives to pay no more than ceiling prices, Brown claimed the cost of living peak was reached last May.

PAY BOOSTS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Wartime pay adjustments have resulted in substantial wage and salary increases for most civil service workers. This was indicated in a survey by the Civil Service Assembly of adjustments made by 133 federal, state and local civil service agencies since December, 1941. Increases were given usually by one of three methods—sliding scale increases, generally with larger increases for lower paid employees; cost of living increases; and flat percentage increases—or by combination of the methods.

Kaltenborn "Called" on His Radio Statements

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

Today we expose a fake. His name is H. V. Kaltenborn. He poses as a purveyor of news and facts through his radio broadcasts. He pretends to be an impartial reporter on the American scene. We have long had reason to suspect that his broadcasts were violently slanted against labor. Now we have the proof. We wish to present it to you, straightforwardly and chronologically. Here is the story:

On August 9, in a sponsored "news" broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's nationwide network, Kaltenborn made the statement "that on every basis of comparison the non-union plants always seem to come out ahead of the union plants." He was talking about production efficiency in aircraft plants.

Challenged by Labor Editor

This statement was immediately challenged by Jack Cadden, editor of *Rochester and Vicinity Labor*, who happened to hear it. He was prevented from seeing or talking to Kaltenborn by an adamantly protective secretary. Likewise, he failed to get any satisfaction from representatives of NBC to whom he spoke. They said they couldn't consider complaints "from just one little labor paper." So Cadden took up the matter with the writer and asked for help.

We sent a protest to William Burke Miller, of NBC, who passed it on to Kaltenborn himself. Kaltenborn then wrote us a letter. We can't print the whole thing here. He said that it was his understanding that "actual comparison records issued by the War Production Board" confirmed his statement that non-union aircraft plants had higher production efficiency records than union plants. He added:

"If you can present me with convincing evidence that by and large unionized aircraft plants are making better production records than non-union plants, I will be very glad to present that evidence to my radio audience."

Request for Official Report

That seemed fair enough to us. Our next move was to request an official report from the War Production Board which would give the facts one way or another. This took a little time. But finally we received the report which was prepared and signed by Irving J. Brown, assistant to the vice-chairman of the War Production Board, Office of Labor Production.

And what did that report say? Unfortunately, we lack space to print the text. It covered a study of forty-four types of planes, thirty-three of which were produced under union conditions and eleven under non-union. All types were included. The report stated flatly that union plants had the highest efficiency records in heavy bombers, two-engine bombers, one-engine bombers and naval reconnaissance and two and one-engine transports. That one category where a non-union plant had a top rating was in fighter planes.

Evasion by Kaltenborn

However, the report found that on the whole "the average efficiency of the thirty-three union plants, as against the eleven non-union, is equal."

Frankly, this report was somewhat disappointing to us. We expected average superiority of union plants, in addition to individual supremacy. Nevertheless, the official facts completely refuted Kaltenborn's original statement. So we sent it to him, demanding a retraction which "you owe to organized labor, to the National Broadcasting Company, to your sponsors and yourself."

His answer has just been received. In it Kaltenborn has the audacity to assert that he has "personal knowledge of the performance of non-union plants" which was "acquired in confidence" which he trusts more than the official report. He disparages Mr. Brown's conclusions as mere "interpretations" of statistics and states:

"Unless, therefore, we can obtain the basic informa-

War Conditions Have Placed an Additional Burden on Community Chest Agencies Affiliated with War Chest

WAR conditions in San Francisco have vastly increased the burden on the 72 community service agencies and made the need for funds in the current \$3,973,525 War Chest campaign most urgent, according to State Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and a member of the board of directors of the San Francisco War Chest.

Agencies Your Contribution Will Assist

Contributions of organized labor to the War Chest will help to fight inadequate child care, rising juvenile delinquency, family problems arising from wartime separations and dislocations, danger of epidemics and other threats to the security of the home front, Senator Shelley points out. Some of the new tasks for which the home front agencies of the War Chest need increased funds are:

War Chest Tasks

Assistance to new war industry families until they find jobs and a place to live.

Recreation, education and help in finding proper housing for teen-age war workers who have come to San Francisco unaccompanied by their families.

Aid to the families of servicemen in emergencies for which their slender allotments do not provide.

Help for the increasing number of small children robbed of normal family life by wartime separations.

Care of infants of unmarried mothers. The rate of illegitimate births is rising due to war conditions.

Immunization of the new child population—to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in overcrowded areas.

Services to the chronically ill, the aged and the handicapped of San Francisco must go on now as before.

Costs of operating these services have increased with the general price rise, Chest officials say.

The War Chest is also appealing for support of 17 "war front" agencies for our fighting men and our war-torn Allies.



CHARLES R. SAMUELSON delivers milk for the children at the Canon Kid Community House, an agency which is one of the beneficiaries of funds donated to the San Francisco War Chest. Samuelson is a member of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, whose entire membership is donating one day's pay to the current War Chest campaign.

Labor's Additional Responsibility

"Organized labor's responsibility to serve the community and support the fighting front does not stop with giving the standard labor contribution of one day's pay to the War Chest," Senator Shelley says. "Labor representations is needed and welcomed on the boards and committees of both home front and war front agencies. We must give now—generously—and back up our gifts with friendly interest throughout the year in the important causes we serve."

tion from which Mr. Brown drew his conclusions, we cannot resolve the issue between us."

Here is the Joker

The joker in this clever refusal to retract is that Kaltenborn knows and admits the Government cannot release the "basic information" and figures because of security reasons. It might endanger our war effort to let such secret information out.

The foregoing is just a summary of the events leading up to the big doings in this case. The fun is just beginning. Labor will not let this issue drop. President Green, informed of the facts, has announced he will send the full record in the case to the head of NBC and the Federal Communications Commission with a demand for "summary and remedial action" against this "flagrant abuse of the right of free speech." So keep tuned to this station for the next installment of this serial.

"PROVING TO THE WORLD"

U. S. Senator James Mead of New York, after his world tour on battle fronts, says "American labor is proving to the world that free men can work and fight better" than the other kind.

UNIONS RECRUIT AIRCRAFT WORKERS

The A.F.L. Aeronautical Mechanics' Union has begun a giant contest designed to help bring several thousand more workers into the Boeing Aircraft Company's huge plants at Seattle and Renton. The union is seeking to help increase the output of Flying Fortresses by a substantial boost in employment totals. Workers in the plant and others are eligible to compete for prizes being awarded those who bring in the most recruits.

Financial Load Carried by U. S. in Aiding the War

In a speech made in the Senate last Monday, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina stated, in part, as follows:

"I desire to bring a few facts to the attention of the members of this body. The national debt will be equal to the combined public debt of the rest of the world by the end of next year if the present rate of spending is maintained.

"The United States is carrying the major financial and supply burden of this war. The per capita debt of the United States and possessions as of September, 1940, aggregated \$293; today it stands at \$935. On the other hand the per capita debt of Great Britain today is only \$164.

"I have before me a copy of the October 8, 1943, issue of the *United States News*. I read therefrom, that nearly six times the amount of government loans to our Allies in the last war now is authorized for the lend-lease program of this war.

"The amount of lend-lease supplied our Allies in the last war measured in silver dollars placed side by side would have reached around the world more than twelve times. The amount of lend-lease to our Allies in the present war under authorized appropriations would reach around the earth more than sixty times."

JAPS INVADING OREGON

Oregon residents are angered at the resettlement of large, fertile areas of their state by Japs who have been released from relocation centers and permitted to return to the coast states. Resolutions denouncing the federal bureaucrats who are responsible for this westward movement of Japs, have been adopted and sent to Congress.

Halt Wage Increases by Smaller Hotels and Cafes

Indiscriminate granting of wage increases in small hotels and cafes was halted this week in three western states by the War Labor Board.

Henceforth no hotel or restaurant employing eight or fewer persons in California, Arizona and Nevada may increase or decrease hourly wage rates without first obtaining official approval from the Tenth Regional Board in San Francisco.

The R.W.L.B. action followed hearing held at the request of the Southern California Restaurant Association and the California State Hotel Association Ltd. of Los Angeles.

Employers of more than eight persons, in all the newly affected categories, already had been operating under the controls designed to ease disruptive pressures for higher and higher wartime wages and prices.

It was explained that the two associations requested the action on grounds that larger restaurants could not compete for workers due to high wages paid by small eating places.

The petition to the Regional War Labor Board disclosed that in the Southern California area alone, 7175 cafes employing 18,645 persons will be affected by the board's action.

No figures for hotels or taverns were presented to the board. Nor did the hearings develop statistics upon the number of cafes and their employees affected in northern California, Nevada and Arizona.

The unanimous resolution of the subject by public, industry and labor representatives comprising the Regional Board was approved by the National Board.

Conference on Youth in War-Time

With its theme a study of youth in wartime, a conference, sponsored by groups interested in the problem, will be held in the Civic Auditorium, Rooms 401-405, October 28 and October 29.

"Demand for a workable program dealing with this vital problem comes from persons in all agencies familiar with the picture," said Charles DeY. Elkus, Sr., chairman of the child welfare planning committee of the San Francisco Civilian War Council.

It is announced that the sponsoring bodies include American Federation of Labor and C.I.O. groups, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross, American Women's Voluntary Services, War Manpower Commission, the P-T.A., and Community Chest.

Dates for the conference were originally announced for October 21 and 22, but there was a postponement until October 28 and 29.

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Change Substandard Wage Rule

The International Labor News Service states the National War Labor Board has told employers that they can eliminate substandard wages by raising rates up to 40 cents an hour without board approval, even though this action may necessitate price relief.

Employers previously could raise wages to 40 cents an hour without board approval if they did not intend to use the increase as a basis for seeking increases in price ceilings, or in resisting justified reductions in prices. If the price issue was a factor the employer had been required to apply for board approval of the wage increase.

Firemen's Ball Next Month

The thirty-third annual ball of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of the San Francisco Fire Department will be held in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of Saturday, November 6.

The worthy cause for which the annual event is given is well known to the people of the city, and will undoubtedly meet with the usual liberal response. It is announced that last year the Association paid out \$60,000 to widows and orphans of deceased members of the Fire Department.

One of the outstanding features of the entertainment program given in connection with the ball will be the Nurses' Choir from St. Mary's hospital. In addition to other numbers on the program a partiotic pageant will be given as the finale prior to the opening of the floor for dancing.

Court Ruling on Seniority

Awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board are not "final and binding" on railroad management and workers but are subject to review by federal courts, the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in Philadelphia.

The ruling which court attaches said is of far-reaching importance to the railroad industry, involved two workers, whose appeal for seniority rights as yardmasters had been sustained by the board.

The board ruled that employees are entitled to seniority standing as of the date they were "first regularly assigned" to their jobs, while the railroad contended the seniority rating should date from a later period when the men were reinstated as yardmasters, following reclassification to the rank of clerk during the depression.

The change occurred before the Railway Labor Act was passed in 1934, but the board made the seniority ratings retroactive. The court held that the Act was intended to preserve seniority right only after the law was enacted, and is not retroactive.

DIAGNOSING FOR THE DOCTOR

"Your doctor's out here with a flat tire." "Diagnose the case as flatulency of the perimeter and charge him accordingly," ordered the garage man. "That's the way he does."

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Two Local Union Members Victims in Train Accident

Members of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 were shocked on Thursday of last week to learn that two of their members, John Cordoza and Ed. Soares were victims when a freight train struck the truck which they were operating for the Sonoma-Marin Dairy Company at Black Point, in the North Bay area. Cordoza was instantly killed, and Soares passed away two days later.

At the immediate time little was learned of actual details of the accident, which occurred around 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Soares, who had been a member of No. 226 for some four years, was a bachelor. Mr. Cordoza is survived by his widow and one child. He had been an affiliate of the union less than five months.

Court Denies Janitors' Appeal

The U. S. Supreme Court refused this week to review a decision that men employed by a company which performed janitorial services for three banks under contract were not covered by the federal wage-hour act.

This decision, by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court, was challenged by the Building Service Employees' Union on behalf of ten employees of the American Building Maintenance Company of San Francisco, who did janitorial work for three local banks.

SEVEN YEARS' LIQUOR SUPPLY

The Government has turned down a request of lobbyists for distillers for permission to resume the manufacture of hard liquor. The reason for this action was disclosed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Whiskey stocks on hand at the end of August, it said, were sufficient, at the present rate of consumption, to last for seven years and two months.

FOR RUSSIAN "HOT CAKES"

Reporting a continued acute butter shortage for trade needs, the New York State department of agriculture and markets announced this week that while there were over 200,000,000 pounds held in storage by government agencies, "recent releases indicate that lend-lease requirement for the Russian Government will take at least 65,000,000 pounds during the next year."

GIANT ELECTRIC MOTOR TO UTAH

A million-pound electric motor, described by the General Electric Company as the most powerful in the world, has been completed, the company announced. The motor, which the company said will hoist a destroyer out of the water and up the height of a fifteen-story building in a minute, has been shipped to the Defense Plant Corporation steel mill at New Geneva, Utah, where it will cut 20,000-pound steel slabs 200 feet long for shipyards and war industries.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York says the amount of food held in storage by the Government and the Army is fantastic.

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Federal Bureau, Attempting to Fix Wages, Ridiculed by Official of Bakery Drivers' Union

Even though officials of labor unions claim the Government has done little to "hold the line" on prices of commodities working men and women must buy, several government agencies are trying to freeze wages and earnings. The War Labor Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Administrator of Economic Stabilization, assisted by the Manufacturers' Association and some members of Congress are trying to keep down wages and earnings of workers. And now even the Bureau of Internal Revenue has entered the picture.

Union Head is Amazed

This bureau of the Treasury Department has issued a bulletin which among other things, declares that workers who are paid on a commission basis cannot earn more this year than they were paid last year. The War Labor Board already has decided their commission cannot be increased, and now the I.R.B. decides that even with the same percentage of commission their earnings cannot be greater than in 1942.

Charles M. Andre, president of Bakery Sales Drivers' Union No. 33, was the only labor representative present at a hearing in the bureau at Washington, when attorneys representing several various industries were assembled to protest this ruling. He listened with amazement to the lawyers discussing it, without hearing anything he could understand.

Earnings on Commissions Limited

Eventually he began asking questions, and learned that commission salesmen can not increase their earnings by increasing their hours of employment, by increasing their volume of business; in fact, if they earn more by hard work they are just out of luck. Of Andre's members, many work on a commission basis, as do drivers of beer trucks and milk routes. Charlie was just stunned.

"Think of it," he says, "This ruling limits earnings of our members to not more than they earned in 1942. This means if they had a bad year in 1942 they can not by working longer hours and bringing in more business be paid more than they received last year. In fact, we were told that if up to now they have been paid more than they received last year they must pay it back to the boss.

"Never More Surprised"

"And this decision," he adds, was promulgated by lawyers. I was never more surprised in my life. They told me that not only my members can not increase their sales and earn extra commissions, but the same thing applies to other salesmen—beer drivers, milk drivers, clerks in stores, and, I imagine, to lawyers, real estate and insurance salesmen.

"Workers paid by the hour can work overtime and be paid extra money. In many plants the federal government encourages incentive pay—more pay for more work. But if it comes from a percentage commission the I.R.B. turns thumbs down.

"I can imagine the howls from lawyers when this bureau tells them that their earnings this year can't exceed their last year's earnings.

"As the only labor representative present I certainly told the commissioner what I thought about it. The President's hold-the-line order freezes the percentage

of commissions and bonuses, but whoever heard of telling a man he can't work twice as long and earn twice as much?

Holds Directive "Cockeyed"

"I am confident," Andre concluded, "this directive of the Internal Revenue Bureau will be modified. It ought to be codified and petrified. In fact, it's cockeyed. If it is not changed we'll have a peculiar situation on our hands. We'll have government employees, whose salaries have been increased by Congress, telling everyone else they can have no increase. We'll have commission salesmen earning their quota in 10 months, and then quitting their commission jobs and driving taxicabs the balance of the year. In fact, we'll all be running around in circles."

"Buck" Andre is a very forceful speaker. The truck driver was unable to understand the lawyers, but the truck driver's language was plain enough for anyone to understand.

Green's Warning to Business

A campaign aimed to destroy the labor movement in the post-war period means destruction of private industry and the free enterprise system, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor warns businessmen.

Speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon, Green said that "all labor asks of private industry is the same right of free enterprise which we willingly accord to it. That means full recognition of the right of workers to join free and democratic unions of their own choice and full acceptance of collective bargaining.

"If and when such recognition is forthcoming, there will be no need of government laws and regulations which place artificial restrictions and handicaps on the normal and co-operative relations between labor and industry.

"But if private industry, on the contrary, persists in futile and misguided efforts to destroy the trade union movement and attempts to launch a new anti-union campaign in the post-war period, it will only destroy itself and the free enterprise system along with it."

PROTEST AGAINST FATHER DRAFT

Members of Selective Service Board No. 367 at Whitehall, N. Y., have resigned in protest against the drafting of fathers. "We felt that we could no longer conscientiously classify pre-Pearl Harbor fathers—and some of them fathers of 4 or 5 children—in Class 1-A, when childless married men and also single men were still being deferred for reasons we consider insufficient and local boards apparently being nothing more or less than a 'rubber stamp,'" said Judge Leon M. Layden, chairman of the board.

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Acts of Congress of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1943.

State of California,
County of San Francisco } ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. N. Mappin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—W. N. Mappin, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—W. N. Mappin, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.; (John F. Shelley, President, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Calif.).

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

W. N. MAPPIN,

Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1943.

(Seal)

A. G. SALA,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

(My commission expires March 23, 1946.)

Labor Council Recommendations

Members of organized labor are asked to note that recommendations by the San Francisco Labor Council on the City Charter amendments to be voted on at the coming election appear in the Council minutes, to be found on page 10 of this issue of the LABOR CLARION. Take note of and remember these recommendations.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

The regular quarterly meeting of the Southern Typographical Conference was held last Sunday at Los Angeles. In the past affiliated locals had taken turns at entertaining the conference, but because of the war emergency the meeting place for the duration will be Good Templars' hall at 1225 West Jefferson boulevard, Los Angeles. The delegates assembled for the morning session at 10:30 o'clock, and at noon a luncheon prepared by the ladies of the auxiliary was served to delegates and visitors.

Robley D. Evans, formerly of the *Examiner* chapel, and who was on defense work prior to going into the Army Transport Service some months ago, visited at headquarters last week. Evans now has a rating of engineer, first class. He left Thursday evening of last week for Chicago, where he was being sent to attend a school in special training on Diesel engines.

Latest reports from Luke Lansberry, received by his fellow workers of the Rotary Colorprint chapel, find him in the Hawaiian Islands.

Harold Mitchell, member of No. 21 and vice-president of the James H. Barry Company, has been promoted from business and sales manager, a position he had held for a number of years, to the office of general manager. Mr. Mitchell has been associated with the Barry firm over twenty-five years.

At the regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union last Sunday afternoon the membership by unanimous vote concurred in a motion to contribute \$500 to the San Francisco War Chest in the city-wide campaign just started.

Wayne C. Dye, for a number of years superintendent of the Borden Printing Company, is now associated with the Union Central Life Insurance Company, with offices at 582 Market street.

Announcement arrived at headquarters Monday from Bobby Lamberdin, son of Howard Lamberdin of the Craftsman's Press, that on October 6 he became "Big Brother Bobby," through the arrival of a baby brother at their home, 1326 Thirty-third avenue. Kenneth Fred was born at Franklin hospital and weighed 7 pounds and 9 ounces.

J. A. Sorenson of the Reardon, Krebs & Beran chapel drew a traveler on Thursday of last week. He stated he was moving down the Peninsula and had accepted a position on the *Burlingame Advance*.

Chairman Charles Crawford of the *Chronicle* chapel contracted a severe cold the latter part of last week which necessitated his absence from work until Tuesday of this week, when he returned, feeling somewhat like his old self.

Foreman P. S. Booth of the Rotary Colorprint is away this week while taking the second installment of his vacation.

Salvatore Gamba of the W. P. Fuller chapel, having been sworn in by the Army, is enjoying a three weeks' furlough prior to reporting for duty on November 1.

William M. Schunke, member of Portland Typographical Union and an old-timer in the commercial

branch in the Rose City, visited at headquarters last Monday during a stopover on a trip to Santa Monica, where he will visit with his son, a member of the armed forces who is due to leave that city in the near future. Mr. Schunke will spend two weeks in southern California.

Harold M. Hansen of the *Examiner* chapel and Lillian Bargelt of the Oakland *Tribune* were joined in matrimony on October 9 in the city of Martinez. Hansen had arrived in San Francisco a month ago after an absence of five years, during which time he had made an extensive tour of the East. The newlyweds have decided to make San Francisco their home, and are now busy with the most difficult problem under war conditions—finding a suitable apartment.

News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

The Granat trophy, a large gold cup, was awarded to Staff Sergeant Sid Tiers of Co. F, Park Station, Auxiliary Police, at the second annual review of the San Francisco Auxiliary Police recently in recognition of his success in enrollment recruiting. Presentation was made by Chief Dullea in presence of the Mayor, Police Commission and other high dignitaries. Some 2000 local emergency officers stood in ranks for the colorful ceremony.

Writing from a southern European battlefield, Private Bert Loren Smith requested the *News* chapel to contact his brother, Henry O. Melaas, who he was informed worked here, and he hadn't seen in 22 years. Mail Clerk Lucille Davis did not recognize the name and turned the letter over to Joe Sullivan, who said Melaas is a friend and that he would deliver it to the *Call-Bulletin* chapel.

A card from Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Abbott apprised the chapel they were in Brigham, Utah, visiting Abbott's brother, Lyle, laid up with a broken leg for some months from an accident while training. They said Lyle still is in a cast at the Army hospital there but able to walk a little.

Secrecy on existence of a formidable alliance may be revealed since the censor lifted restrictions. High contracting parties, Harvey Bell and Cato Bell, request bell-igerents to squint at "For Whom the Bell Tolls" before growing too bell-icose.

And speaking of belligerents, Jimmy Serrano read that General MacArthur's flyers downed over 100 Japanese alleged warplanes and sunk scads of Nip supposed-to-be warships by surprise attack—and was moved to wonder who told them they are supermen.

Word from Harry Harvey, who has been on the shelf a couple of months following an accident, is that he hopes to be in shape to tackle the business of making a living again very shortly.

They say get your fun while you can, and there's Lester Brewster, whose funnybone tickles easily, telling Frank Snow, washing up after a shift, to hurry to the phone as a lady wanted to speak to him—and Frank rushing to the wire only to find the skipper waiting there to instruct him to work overtime.

A pair of our more dresser lads compared notes the other day on the catastrophes which impair the beauty of outer adornment. Clarence Bossler bought a hat and was wearing it home when a brisk gust snatched it off and into a gutter puddle, while Ed. Balthasar got his home in a box but that evening on his way to escort a friend to the theater it blew off and under the wheels of a street car.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

We have just received a note from "Curley" Vesey, "pro" at El Camino, in which he tells us that his course is in swell shape, and that they are ready to provide a grand time at the tournament scheduled there for Sunday, October 31. Tee time is 10:30 sharp; and the fees will be as usual. Play will be 18 holes medal at handicap, with War Stamp awards, and there will be a guest flight and a hole-in-one contest.

The 19th hole at El Camino is in swell shape, too. "Curley" also tells us—and we have definite corroboration. Earle Browne, who recently played El Camino with some insurance boys, tells us just what "Curley" does—so with a printer to back up a golf "pro"—and when the printer is also an insurance sales-

Seek to Unload Holdings In Market Street Railway

The Standard Gas and Electric Company of Chicago seeks to sell its 40 per cent interest in the Market Street Railway of San Francisco, for \$800,000, an Associated Press story from Philadelphia disclosed this week.

The sale price, it is declared indicates that the parent company sees little future for the street railway, despite the current effort of the Office of Defense Transportation to pump new financial vitality into the utility "junkpile" at the expense of the city's municipally-owned railway line.

Benefit Whist by Ladies' Auxiliaries

Announcement is made that the San Francisco Joint Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries of the American Federation of Labor unions is giving a War Chest benefit whist next Thursday, October 28, at the Serbian hall, 225 Valencia street, at 1 p.m. The admission is 25 cents.

Raps School Textbook Proposal

State Printer George H. Moore, in Sacramento this week, expressed opposition to a plan calling for local adoptions of State elementary school textbooks instead of the present program of statewide use.

Moore said the proposal was made by Curtis Warren, Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco.

The State printer charged that local adoptions "would mean a complete end to State printing of textbooks." He declared the printing plant is producing textbooks at a price 30 per cent under eastern private publishers.

WOMEN SHUN WACS

The army has launched an intensive drive for members of the WACS and its "Brass Hats" are reported far from satisfied with results to date. The authorized strength of the woman's corps is 150,000, but only 65,000 members have been recruited.

MORE "SMOKES" FOR OVERSEAS MEN

Sending of union label "Raleigh" cigarettes to members of the armed forces abroad has the enthusiastic backing of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, whose official organ, says in the current issue: "Take a smoke, buddy! It's on us—the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks—for a taste of America and the old home town. Over a million smokes, bought and paid for by the Brotherhood, are on the way from every embarkation point on the American continent to members of our armed forces." Funds for these one million smokes were raised at the St. Louis convention in May.

man and a lawyer—the story must be true. So there you are.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Too bad about friend Vic Lansberry. It seems that the old asthma has got him down again and that he has been laid up for a couple of weeks. . . . The grapevine tells us that Bob Smith gave a money transfusion to Howard Watson and Jack Tappendorff at Harding last Saturday. . . . Howard Watson was a "wolf" on Saturday, but on Sunday, the same grapevine tells us, he was just a "lamb"—and a shorn one at that. He got tangled up with a Navy man, one Jack Tappendorff, Jr., who pulled Marine tactics on Howard. . . . Had a card from Wayne Dye announcing that he, too, is now in the insurance business. Tsk! tsk! what some people won't do to leave a nice, easy-on-the-feet, well-paying profession like printing! Anyway, good luck in your new endeavor, Wayne. . . . See where we'll have "Blackie" Blackford along with this month at El Camino. "Blackie" needs just a few more stamps to fill that book, and also a few golf balls—so look out, he's out to get 'em! . . . And all the rest of the gang will be at El Camino on the 31st—how about you?

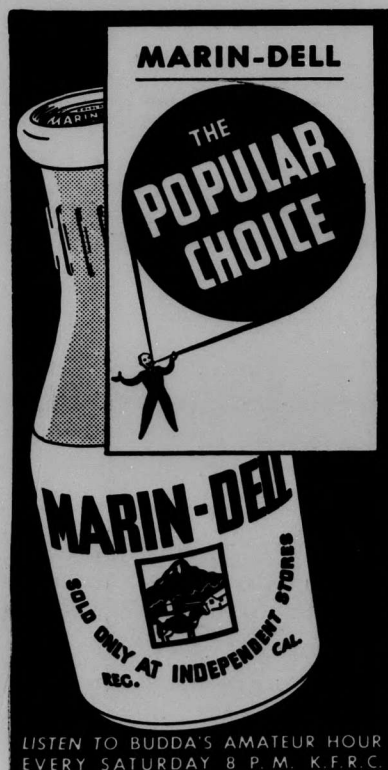
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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Mailers' Union No. 18 convened in regularly monthly session last Sunday. Included in business transacted was the giving of an order for liberal Christmas remembrances to members in military service. The matter of participation in Red Cross and War Chest Funds was made a special order of business immediately after roll call (2 p.m.) at the November meeting . . . Miles R. Jacobs deposited a traveler. . . Edward Hoertkorn and C. Levy were reported as being on the sick list with minor though not serious ailments, both expecting to be sufficiently recovered to return to work within a week or so.

IN MEMORIAM

By Secretary-Treasurer Bailey

"Albert E. Sparkes, aged 43, a member of Mailers' Union No. 18 and foreman of the *Mercury-Herald* chapel of San Jose: His characteristic, kindly nature, friendly courtesy and sincerity of purpose were outstanding and cemented a bond of friendship between himself and the men with whom he worked. His many kindly acts will be remembered by all of us. To his memory, in condolence to those left behind, and contemplation of his good life, guided by faith in unionism and fraternity, we pause in silent respect. For that voyage into the vast domain of eternity, peace be with him."

The above was adopted by the union in meeting assembled, October 17, 1943.

While much literature has been sent to mailer unions (both M.T.D.U. and I.T.U. only); also individual members thereof, by W. C. Weaver (a dual secretary-treasurer—M.T.D.U. and I.M.U.) advocating dual mailer unions, or the "I.M.U.," set itself up as governing mailers in jurisdictional matters regardless of constitution and laws of I.T.U. having legal jurisdiction over mailers and all work pertaining to mailers is a fallacious contention, as Mr. Weaver and others may soon learn.

As there is a remaining few hundred dollars in the

treasury of the M.T.D.U. its a wonder Mr. Weaver and other M.T.D.U. officers don't draw upon the treasury for "expenses to, at and in," touring the mailer jurisdiction to address chapels and unions on the question of it being in their opinion, an opportune time to "rally, boys, rally," get on the "I.M.U." band wagon.

But that might be embarrassing to those officials, by dissenters asking some embarrassing questions. Probably those officers have not forgotten the "ill-starred" tour of mailer unions by Monroe Roberts, then secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., and "Andy" Giacola, president of Chicago union (Giacola being given the honor of doing most of the speech-making) favoring mailer withdrawal from the I.T.U.) The proposal was defeated. Mr. Roberts contended, however, that the defeat was in reality, a victory for those then seeking to create an "I.M.U."

President Giacola's views on the result were never given out, officially. The Chicago union today, as formerly, aims to live within itself with apparently official ear and eye on the probable direction of the political wind in the I.T.U. The union, for reasons probably best known to its officers, has flopped from and into both political parties of the I.T.U. and M.T.D.U.

Ordered to Obey Child Labor Law

The U. S. Department of Labor is entitled to summary judgment in its suit to restrain the Western Union Telegraph Company from violating provisions of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Federal Judge Simon M. Rifkind ruled in New York. Attorneys in the case said the decision called for replacement of approximately 11½ per cent of the company's messengers.

Judge Rifkind decided against Western Union's contention that it was not bound by the child labor provision because it was not a producer of goods and merely transmitted the idea of others. "One cannot escape the prohibition of the statute by inventing a magic carpet," the judge said.

Labor Council Resolution

OPEN HEARINGS ON TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page 10 of this issue, the following resolution was adopted by the Council at its meeting held last week:

Whereas, The daily press has published certain recommendations propounded by the Office of Defense Transportation relative to the street railway transit industry in San Francisco; and

Whereas, Among these recommendations are certain items which if placed into effect would operate to the disadvantage and cause great hardship to a great number of our citizens; and

Whereas, Meetings are to be held (from which the public is excluded) on October 20, 21, 22, 1943, for the purpose of discussing the above mentioned recommendations; therefore be it

RESOLVED, The San Francisco Labor Council does hereby go on record as being opposed to "star chamber" meetings on such a vital issue, and the officers of the Council be and are hereby instructed to demand that representatives of labor be admitted to all scheduled meetings arranged by the Office of Defense Transportation on the recommendations set forth.

"FAGS" RUNNING LOW

Cigarette manufacturers are turning out between thirty-five and fifty billion more cigarettes than they can buy tobacco to make, the Department of Commerce reports. This means civilians must cut down on smoking, it said.

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COURT No. 4

TWAIN MICHELSEN

Members of Board of Supervisors:

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FRANCIS McCARTY

FRED W. MEYER

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EDWARD T. MANCUSO

ALFRED RONCOVIERI

For Progress and Industrial Peace

These candidates indorsed by the Union Labor Party have been pledged to give San Francisco an honest, efficient and progressive administration, in keeping with the demands of modern times. They are qualified by their training and experience to deal with the problems of our city and will work for justice and fair play to all factions and classes of our citizens, and for genuine progress and for industrial peace in this community.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 8
Be Sure to Vote Tuesday, November 2nd

S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MARKET 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, October 15, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, except Vice President Haggerty who was excused; Delegate Armstrong of the Waiters' Union, Vice President *pro tem*.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Production and Aeronautical Lodge No. 1327, Jessie Anderson, Hal Nichols. Steamfitters No. 590, Wayne Vinney, Frank Skurski. Window Cleaners No. 44, L. R. Dean.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, October 15.) Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following delegate was examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that he be seated: A. Baulsier, Operating Engineers No. 64.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated October 7. Civil Service Commission, 151 City Hall, are in urgent need of men to act as voting machine adjusters from now until Election Day, November 2; part-time service each evening from 7 to 11; the rate of pay will be \$3.44 per evening. Letter and resolution adopted by the California Department of Employment, which affects contributions in connection with maritime services. Weekly News Letters from the California State Federation of Labor, dated October 12 and 19. Mrs. Henry Dippel, executive vice-president of the San Francisco League for Service Men, thanking the Council for its contribution of a card table and bookstand. The following organizations unanimously indorsed the recent resolution submitted

by the San Francisco Labor Council opposing the operation of one-man street cars in San Francisco: Shipfitters No. 9, Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 162, Pharmacists' No. 838. Mrs. Mary L. Rosenberg, widow of our late brother, Edward Rosenberg, acknowledging receipt of resolution adopted by the Labor Council.

San Francisco War Chest Campaign: Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16 will contribute \$50 every month, indefinitely. Coopers No. 65, will assess each member \$5.

Bills were read and ordered paid after being approved by the trustees.

Resolutions: Resolution submitted by Henry Foley of Street Carmen, Division 518, opposing closed meetings, on October 20, 21 and 22, by the Office of Defense Transportation on the street railway transit industry in San Francisco, and asking the San Francisco Labor Council demand that representatives of labor be admitted to all meetings scheduled; moved to indorse; carried. (See resolution in full in another column of this issue.) Resolution submitted by W. T. Henneberry, Machinists' Lodge No. 68, condemning the abuse of power by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board and calling upon the National War Labor Board to rescind the unwarranted procedure of nullifying agreed-upon effective dates for new wage rates and substituting therefor dates that are profitable and convenient for employers. Motion that we take the same action as we did on the resolution previously received from the Metal Trades; motion carried. Resolution submitted by Arthur Hare, Local 250; Walter Hurd, Local 44; Dan Mah, Local 110, and J. H. Kane, Local 838, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record expressing its disapproval of what transpired at the Union Labor Party convention held October 2. The chair ruled this matter out of order, and as not to be connected with the Labor Council, according to its Constitution.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the Wilsey-Bennett Company, 331 Front street. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Kinney hotel, 410 Eddy street. Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, asking permission of the Council to drop at least two of their delegates, in view of present conditions.

Report of Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee and the Law and Legislative Committee—(Held Monday, October 4.) Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by Brother Phillips, as chairman *pro tem*, President Shelley and Vice-President Haggerty having been excused. The committee considered the Charter Amendments to be voted upon at the coming election. *Charter Amendment No. 1*, deals with future members of the Fire Department, wherein it makes them a part of the Retirement System under Section

171 of the Charter. Brothers Strong and Sheehan of the Water Workers' Union and Brother Kyne of the Plumbers were present. The Water Workers explained the viewpoint of the firemen and all those of the union formed force of the Fire Department in wanting to become members of the Retirement System, which deals with their retirement pay and pension rights. Your committee recommends indorsement and instructs the secretary to notify all the city employee organizations that in the future, in asking for the Council's indorsement, that they first consult with the Council before adopting any measure for which they will ask the Council's support. *Charter Amendment No. 2*, describing and setting forth a proposal relating to the tax levy by including therein the sum of not less than 10 cents each year for the years 1944 to 1954, inclusive, for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance or improvement of sewers or the sewer system. Your committee recommends indorsement, and that this work be prosecuted as soon as possible to rehabilitate the sewers and make improvements throughout San Francisco. *Charter Amendment No. 4*, which increases the salary of the Captain of Traffic in the San Francisco Police Department in the amount of \$1000 per year. Your committee recommends indorsement. *Charter Amendment No. 5*, setting forth a proposal to amend the Charter by amending Section 161, relating to continuous service of employees, defining continuous service, and correcting a system now in vogue wherein some employees of the city are deprived of benefits provided under the retirement system. This will correct this situation, and your committee recommends indorsement. *Charter Amendment No. 6*, setting forth a proposal to amend the Charter by prescribing the terms of office of members of the Recreation Commission. This Commission is appointed by the Mayor and serves without compensation. Three of the members shall be men and two shall be women. The Superintendent of Schools and the Superintendent of Parks *ex officio*. Term of said commissioners, four years. Your committee recommends indorsement. *Charter Amendment No. 7*, setting forth a proposal authorizing the Board of Supervisors to offer rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any person charged with or suspected of having committed a felony in this city. This provides that there shall be set up in the annual budget and appropriation ordinance an item of \$5000, and calling for the approval of the Chief of Police of any offer of reward. Committee recommends indorsement. Motion that the last recommendation on Charter Amendment No. 7 be re-referred to the executive committee for further investigation; carried. (The Labor Council has previously gone on record as opposed to Proposition No. 8.) The meeting adjourned at 9:15 p.m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Receipts, \$1575.00; disbursements, \$1211.39.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Employers' Right to Discuss Union

The U. S. Supreme Court, in a decision handed down last Monday, left in effect a ruling that an employer has the right to express his ideas as to whether employees should vote for union representation—provided no coercion was used and the employer agrees to abide by the election results.

The decision, reportedly based on the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech, by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, involved the American Tube Bending Company, Inc. of New Haven. The Circuit Court ordered dismissal of charges by the Labor Relations Board that the company had engaged in unfair labor practices.

The board found that, just before an election to determine collective bargaining representatives, the president of the company sent a letter to each employee and delivered an address to the employees suggesting that they would be better off to continue the policy of bargaining directly with the management instead of through a union.

PEOPLE'S 100
An Independent Per Cent
DAIRY Union

A. F. L. Delegates Debate Miners' Request for Reaffiliation

Creating the greatest widespread general interest of any subject which came before the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was the application of the United Mine Workers for reaffiliation with the Federation.

This was due to the great amount of publicity which had been given the subject in the press since the application was filed last May, to the varying opinions expressed by labor officials and organizations, the personality of John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' organization, and to the assertions by reporters and columnist in the daily press that a political issue was involved in the action to be taken by the convention that would have a bearing in the 1944 presidential election on account of the alleged hostility of Lewis to the national Administration. Whatever the merit or truth of any of these matters, they at least provided "live copy" throughout the summer months, but any conclusions drawn from the final action taken by the convention are largely those of individual opinion.

Final Convention Action

In last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION was given the text of the recommendation made to the convention by the resolutions committee, and which was adopted. In brief, this was that the matter of reaffiliation of the Miners be referred to the Federation's executive council, which will hear any protests that may be filed against invasion of jurisdictional rights of other unions by the Miners, endeavor to make adjustments, and looking toward early reaffiliation of the Miners with the Federation "on a basis in keeping with traditions, conditions and requirements of the Federation."

Progressive Miners in Opposition

The first speaker following presentation of the committee report was Delegate Lloyd A. Thrush of the Progressive Mine Workers, who opposed the granting of the present application of the United Mine Workers for reaffiliation. He declared that "when a principle is at stake compromise is fatal." He pointed out that his group now holds an A.F.L. charter which grants jurisdiction to organize all eligible workmen in and around coal mines, also that this jurisdiction had been granted only after the United Mine Workers had withdrawn from the A.F.L., and set up their dual organization to "raid" all jurisdictions, and he contended that this charter of the Progressive group should be revoked before consideration could be given to the application of the United Mine Workers, and that no reason existed for the charter revocation.

He declared that in the formation of the Progressive unions many local members had sacrificed their employment and homes, that twenty-one had paid with their lives while fighting, that many more were sent to prison, and further referred to various matters in connection with the fight against the policies of John L. Lewis and his "provisionally appointed officers."

Instigators of Dual Group

Delegate Thrush emphasized that the A.F.L. does not owe its present eminence to any organization other than itself, and that when the United Mine Workers withdrew from Federation affiliation they were the prime instigators of the dual C.I.O. organization, which bitterly fought every activity of the A.F.L. and its affiliated unions. He then expressed his belief that the only proper procedure was for

the executive council to invite the rank and file of the United Mine Workers into the A.F.L. through the Progressive Mine Workers "where the doors are open for them." He declared that the granting of reaffiliation to the U.M.W. by the convention not only would be a body blow to the Progressive Miners, but a "real stab in the back," and also a damaging blow to the A.F.L. itself, an organization professing to believe in justice and democratic principles for labor unions.

Peculiar Kind of "Smoke"

The Progressive Miners' representative was followed in the debate by Delegate Lazzari of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Council, who asserted that there in the clear skies of Boston, in contrast with the smoke of Pittsburgh, could be seen a peculiar kind of "smoke," alien to both the interests of labor and those of the nation—the "Lewis-Smith-Connally Axis and their satellites," the "Hate Roosevelt" gang, and the hand of naked Fascism. The speaker's remarks were further devoted principally to excoriation of John L. Lewis and his actions.

See Chaos with Lewis' Admission

Delegate Fletcher of the Building Service Employees' International Union complimented the resolutions committee on its ability to "write a clever resolution and a motion" which no union member could oppose, although he was a little disappointed that he would not be able to stand up and be counted as voting against John L. Lewis. He recited several acts for which he could forgive Lewis, but one for which he could not forgive him was the stabbing in the back of American soldiers when the coal mines were shut down. He stated he wanted to see the miners back in the Federation but he could see nothing but chaos if Lewis were brought back.

Opposes Transfer of Responsibility

Delegate Harvey Brown of the Machinists stated he was in agreement with about 99 per cent of the resolutions committee's report, and that his organization would go as far as any A.F.L. affiliate to bring about a unified labor movement. The 1 per cent of the report, he said, with which he could not agree was that wherein it was recommended that the convention transfer to the executive council responsibility and duty in deciding on the subject of reaffiliation. He feared the establishment of such a precedent for the future as it might affect applications by other groups who had publicly proclaimed their mission was to destroy every affiliate of the A.F.L. Delegate Brown also declared that he wanted to see the Miners back in the Federation, but he believed the convention could not at this time say "yes" to the application, and believed that negotiation should continue but with final action being left to the next convention.

Motion to Amend Report

Delegate Lynch of the Pattern Makers here made a motion, in the form of an amendment to the committee report, that the A.F.L. executive council be instructed to pursue further negotiation with the United Mine Workers and report the progress made to the next or to a specially called convention of the A.F.L.

Delegate Daniel J. Tobin of the Brotherhood of

Teamsters was the next speaker, and declared himself at the outset of his remarks in opposition to the proposed amendment. Tobin was one of the three members of a subcommittee of the A.F.L. executive council named to confer with the United Mine Workers early this year on the matter of the latter's reaffiliation.

Declaration by Tobin

He stated that although his name had been mentioned in news articles as being an "emissary of the Administration," and that he was proud of any association with or helpfulness he had given to the Administration, but he would slightly paraphrase the words of Emmet's Speech from the Dock: "I am no emissary; for if the Administration were to attempt to raid the labor movement, if it were to attempt to destroy it, I would meet it at the beach with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, and I would dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and my last entrenchment would be my grave."

Tobin said he had attempted from the very beginning to bring about labor unity, as from experience he knew that unless there is unity there is nothing in store but destruction, though even if unity does prevail "we will have an awful time trying to protect some of the freedoms we have obtained in recent years." He declared that if the Miners and the Railroad Brotherhoods were to merge into one body there would be no serious danger to the labor movement, "but there is danger because I can see very little hope of a merger or an understanding being reached with representatives of the C.I.O."

Terms Presented by Miners

He recounted that in the meetings with the Mine Workers the A.F.L. representatives had been quite hopeful of an agreement being reached. But they were disappointed, and somewhat discouraged, on being informed by the Miner representatives that the Miners must be taken back into the Federation in their entirety as they were composed at that date and not as when they left the Federation. The A.F.L. representatives didn't know the Miners' membership, didn't know what comprised their "districts," and didn't know other necessary matters, nor were they given any information. The Miners' president wanted to attempt settlement of any disputed points after the organization had been readmitted to the A.F.L. Tobin said that while he had no right to doubt the sincerity of the individual making this demand, still he (Tobin) was bound to listen to the pleadings of those who had jurisdictional questions involved, and when the report as here stated was made to the executive council the council referred it to the convention.

Interprets Committee Report

Tobin interpreted the resolutions committee's report and recommendation to mean that the A.F.L. executive council is given power to make a settlement whether or not any agreement is reached between disputing parties in the controversy. He stated, however, he was satisfied the council would deal as justly and considerately as possible in guarding all jurisdictional

(Continued on Next Page)

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SINCE
1851

BOSS OF THE ROAD



100% Union Made in San Francisco

A.F.L. CONVENTION DELEGATES DEBATE MINERS' REQUEST FOR REAFFILIATION

(Continued from Page Eleven)

tional rights, but that unless the council were given the authority as contained in the resolutions committee's recommendation it would have no more power than when the subject was submitted to the convention.

He acknowledged the force of the Federation's laws as referred to by the Progressive Mine Workers' delegate, but declared there was no law greater than the one of common sense and unity; also, that if anything were done on the subject by the executive council (and he was hopeful something would be done), the action would be subject to approval by the next A.F.L. convention. Delegate Tobin then went into a lengthy recital of the history of the Progressive Miners, and of other disputes which have arisen due to C.I.O. affiliations. He asserted he desired to see the United Mine Workers reaffiliated with the Federation but wanted it to be accomplished in such a way that greater confusion will not prevail on their return. "If you admit one organization," he said, "you cannot make or give it special privileges over the others."

Harvey Brown Favors Amendment

Delegate Brown of the Machinists was again recognized, and urged support of the amendment to the committee report which had been offered by the Pattern Makers' delegate. He opposed transfer by the convention of its authority to any committee, fearing the establishment of an unwise precedent.

Delegate MacGowan of the Boilermakers stated that organization had vital concern in the affairs of "District 50" of the United Mine Workers, and he felt that before any action was taken by the executive council the Boilermakers should be consulted and be permitted to pass judgment on any proposals for settlement.

Hutcheson, of Carpenters

Delegate Hutcheson of the Carpenters supported the report and recommendation of the resolutions committee to refer the subject to the executive council. He referred to what had been successfully accomplished in a former dispute, on affiliation with the Federation, as between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers. He did not believe time should be wasted in criticizing any one individual of an international organization. He wished to see the labor movement united and believed the proposal was a step in that direction.

Ryan, of Longshoremen

Delegate Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association opposed the amendment and supported the committee report. He believed the "C.I.O. should be continued so that the Communists will have some haven of refuge." He pointed to the danger in delay in bringing about possible settlements, referred to an agreement which had been worked out in relation to the International Seafarers' Union, gave credit to the work being accomplished by Harry Lundeberg of the latter group, and declared that "without the support of the Teamsters in the port of New York we would not have been able to lick the secession movement of the Curran group, and without their co-operation now we would not be able to help the Seafarers' Union.

Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers, and chairman of the convention's resolutions committee, opposed the amendment offered to the committee's

report. This opposition, Woll said, was due principally, to the fact the amendment constituted an implied indication of mistrust of the executive council; also that in the event the executive council should be able to bring about an agreement between the Federation's affiliated unions and the United Mine Workers the council would be precluded from taking action on the Miner's reaffiliation until an A.F.L. convention had sanctioned the agreement; and further, organizations with "only a minor complaint" would be given opportunity to prevent consummation of reaffiliation of the Miners. "I think," Woll continued, "the prior action of the executive council in their dealings with the C.I.O. and with any organization within the C.I.O. or without has indicated clearly and unmistakably that the executive council can be trusted with this matter."

Some Freedom Is Essential

Woll, argued, also, that unless the executive council had some freedom of action in meeting with Miner representatives the latter would be in a position to decline to treat with the council for that reason, and would simply say "What's the use?" He then reviewed the proposals contained in the committee recommendations in reference to giving opportunity to all involved unions to submit their cases to the council within 30 days for consideration in hearing the Miners' application, and he expressed the opinion that "should, perchance, some difference still arise, I am sure if they are grave in nature and character the executive council is not going to bargain away the jurisdictional rights and advantages of any organization merely for the admittance of the United Mine Workers."

Woll reminded, too, that the first committee of the A.F.L. executive council named to negotiate with the C.I.O. on bringing about harmony in the labor movement had practically agreed upon a formula "identical in character" to that offered in this pending committee report. The formula was indorsed by the following A.F.L. convention, although it was rejected by the C.I.O.

Electrical Workers' Spokesman

Delegate Brown of the Electrical Workers said his organization had experienced numerous difficulties with "District 50" of the Mine Workers but that in the interests of peace, and also in view of their having a member on the A.F.L. executive council they believed justice would be accorded the Electrical Workers, hence he favored the committee report and opposed the amendment.

Delegate Martel of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor supported the resolutions committee's recommendations, and told at some length of the controversies which had arisen in that area with the C.I.O. and the John L. Lewis program when he headed the latter group. He also expressed confidence in the ability of the executive council to protect the interests of all of its affiliated international unions.

Delegate McMorrow of the Street Carmen in brief remarks supported the committee recommendation.

President William Green of the Federation made the closing remarks of the debate. He reminded that ever since the division came about in the labor movement he had appealed, as the representative of the A.F.L., to all its former affiliates to "come back home." "We sounded a note of warning," Green continued, "when the leaders of the C.I.O. marched out of the A.F.L. with nine international unions affiliated with it and formed a dual, rival, rebel movement. We said then; 'You are wrong, you are doing great injury to the cause of labor' * * * And now, behold you, the architect of the rebel movement that was erected has turned his face to the A.F.L. and is asking us to accept him back home. Is there any significance to be attached to that? * * *" Green further declared the A.F.L. cannot preach and advocate a united labor movement and at the same time act against realizing that objective.

Delegate Kovelski of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders moved the previous question.

Delegates' Vote on Proposals

The vote first came on the amendment to the committee report, that the executive council continue further negotiations with the United Mine Workers and report to the next convention on any progress made. On a show of hands the amendment was declared defeated. A vote was then taken, by a show of hands, on adoption of the resolutions committee's report to refer the matter to the executive council. President Green stated that it seemed the motion to adopt the committee's report was unanimously adopted. However, Delegate Lynch of the Pattern Makers asked that the record show that delegates from that organization "are opposed to the reference of such authority to a committee without the approval by a convention."

The subject in its entirety was thus disposed of. There were six resolutions on the subject (No. 37, 38, 39, 40, 75, and 87), and all embodied in the committee report. The debate began at the morning session on Wednesday and continued into the afternoon, and occupies some twenty-eight pages, of small type, in the day's proceedings of the convention, hence it will be noted that all of the above is a very brief summary of the several speakers' remarks.

SUPPORT WOMAN CANDIDATE

A trade union committee has been organized to work for the re-election of Mrs. Gertrude Weil Klien to the New York City Council. Mrs. Klein, is the only woman running for office in the Bronx.

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